



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives has reported a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. It provides that a Circuit Court shall be held in each district at the same time and place of the District Court; the Circuit Court shall have no jurisdiction in appeals or writs of error taken or issued after September 1, 1876, except as to bankruptcy cases; the judges of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, the Circuit Judge and the several District Judges of the district composing the circuit, shall be judges of the Court of Appeals; the decision of the Court of Appeals shall be final, except as provided, but an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court; appeals in chancery shall be allowed from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court in cases where the matter in controversy exceeds ten thousand dollars in the manner now provided by law for directing appeals in like cases from the Circuit Court. The Chief Justice and other justices of the Supreme Court may attend any term of the Circuit or District Court within its circuit, and when so attending shall sit in and preside over the court.

A dispatch from Charleston, West Virginia, says the bodies of Dawson, Estep and Hines, who were lynched last night, were taken down by the Prosecuting Attorney to-day and an inquest held. The verdict returned was that they came to their deaths by a mob, names unknown. Estep's body was buried by his friends at the scene of the hanging. Dawson's body will be sent to Lynchburg, Va., where his parents reside.

The election of a Hebrew as life-Senator in France is an event of peculiar gratification to that portion of the French nation. The newly-made Senator, M. Cremieux, in a letter on the subject, congratulates France on the liberality that has characterized the national dealings with the Hebrews during the past century.

It is said that a Virginia man, who has lately had delirium tremens, saw angels instead of snakes, and now all the saloons in the place where he lives are fighting over the honor of having sold him his whisky.

Mrs. Dodge, wife of Francis Dodge, esq., of Georgetown, died last Tuesday night after a painful illness of some weeks.

It is said that on the first of February forty of the lady clerks in the Treasury Department are to be dismissed.

Cadet E. A. Greene, of Virginia, Captain of Company B, has been elected valedictorian by the graduating class of the Virginia Military Institute. Cadet Greene was medalist from the Cadet Literary Society last July, and being an able writer the class did well in conferring this honor upon him.

The Charlottesville Chronicle, says: We regret to learn of the serious illness of Rev. R. K. Meade. Mr. Meade has been for some time quite feeble, and his friends are fearful that he may not survive the present attack of pleurisy. Capt. Savage is also said to be quite ill.

Mr. Bacon, the miller at Duval's mill, near Dispatch station, New Kent county, was crushed to death on Monday in a terrible manner. He was engaged in grinding grist, when his clothing caught between two of the cog-wheels and wound his body into the machinery, killing him almost instantly.

Mr. Geo. W. Palmer, of Lynchburg, has just sold a fine young bull, Albert Edward VIII, to Mr. Wm. Beverly, of Leesburg, Va. He is eighteen months old and weighs 1540 pounds, and is a superb animal.

An appropriation is asked of Congress for William and Mary College, on account of the historical character of the institution, and has now warm advocates.

Norfolk thus far takes the lead in contributing to the Lee monument fund, the sum raised in that city amounting to over eleven hundred dollars.

John L. Carter was received at the penitentiary Tuesday from Fairfax county, for three years, for grand larceny.

Corn sold the other day at a public sale in Rockingham county, at 35 cents a bushel.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The London Times has a report that the French Senate will in no case contain a purely Ministerial majority, and the Ministry could only find a majority by the support of the four anti-Republican groups. If France is really to be saved from the most disastrous complications, a policy must be adopted that will surround the Cabinet the moderate of all parties.

Intelligence has been received from Colonel Gordon, dated at Duffie, stating that the Surgeon of the Nile expedition had died, and he was the only white man remaining. He had just reached the Rapids, which he feared were impassable, and if so the further navigation of the Nile in a steamer would be impracticable.

The steamer State of Nevada, from New York for Antwerp, and the British steamer Pallas came in collision on Monday evening, near Antwerp. The State of Nevada had her rudder twisted and the frame of her propeller broken.

The London Times' financial article intimates that the frequent breaking of the direct cable has been the work of design, and that the announcement of the breaks have in several instances been delayed so as to allow of stock jobbing operations.

A dispatch from Ragusa says that a sortie was made by the Turkish garrison of Trebinje for the purpose of obtaining supplies, when the insurgents met them at Duzi and drove them back. The capitulation of Trebinje is expected in consequence of the lack of provisions.

From Spain important successes by the Government are reported. Several Carlist positions have been occupied. Gen. Elio, the Carlist, is said to be dead.

A special dispatch from Headache states that the African troops have withdrawn from both flanks of the Carlists, but still occupy the positions they captured.

The Postal Congress in session at Berne, Switzerland, has agreed to admit British India and the French colonies into the union.

The U. S. Government declines giving a copy of the note on Cuba to the Austrian Government.

A revolution has broken out in the northern and central portions of Mexico, near the Rio Grande.

It is asserted that the Sultan owns £8,000,000 sterling of the Turkish debt.

The Herzegovinians reject the Austrian programme. It is said the Sultan will accept it.

Drought in the Yucatan Abajo district, Cuba, continues, to the damage of the tobacco crop.

The Kansas Democratic State Central Committee has called a State Convention, to elect delegates to the National Convention, to meet in Topeka, May 24th.

## LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, Jan. 26, 1876.

It being generally believed that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections would make a report in the contested election case of Knight vs. Johnson, this morning, there was a large attendance of visitors to the Senate chamber, who were disappointed when it was ascertained that no report would be presented. It has been ascertained that the majority recommends the seating of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson. One member of the committee, who has signed the report, dissents from the ruling of the committee so far as relates to the right of a person to testify as to how he voted, as the sole object of ballot system was secrecy. He will present a paper in support of his position. It is believed that Senator Bland has written the minority report, which recommends a new election.

In the Senate to-day by a resolution by Mr. Hinton, the two bills in relation to the repeal of the charter of the Montpelier Humane Association, were recalled from the House of Delegates, in order that the vote by which they passed yesterday may be reconsidered, and the bills referred to a committee. This action was done in order that the affairs of the concern may be investigated.

In the House, to-day, a vote was taken in the contested election case of Smith J. R. White against John M. Hudgins, the member from Caroline county, resulting in the adoption of the minority report referring the matter back to the people.

The bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of insurance, and to repeal the present State deposit law, is likely to be favorably considered by the General Assembly.

George S. Stevens, Judge of the County Court of Nelson, is now attending to his judicial duties with celerity and dispatch, happy, says the News, in the golden solace of a quiet conscience.

The House Committee on Courts of Justice have under consideration the propriety of requiring all discharged convicts to be returned to the cities or counties from which they came.

Eighteen persons professed religion at the Trinity (Methodist) Church, Sunday.

A bark and two big-arrived here yesterday to load flour for Brazil.

In the Senate to-day a bill was passed, appropriating the sum of two hundred dollars for the purpose of providing temporary headstones over the graves of Gens. J. E. B. Stuart and A. P. Hill.

Mr. Charles R. McDonald, member elect from Bath and Highland counties to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge James M. Seig, appeared this morning and took his seat.

Last night the Caledonian club celebrated Burns' birthday by an entertainment at Monticello Hall. The News says our representative (Mr. George Wilde) was present, and dispensed himself in a Highland Flieg, to the manifest delight of all who saw him put himself through the artistic evolutions incident to the performance.

There is a proposal to spend \$1,200 to ventilate the hall of the House of Delegates, and improve the heating apparatus of the Capitol. The building is now heated at an immense expenditure of coal, through improved apparatus directed by an engineer, who receives a thousand dollars per year, and why more money should be spent for this purpose is not easy to say.

The Evening News expresses the prevalent feeling when it says: "Mr. Smith, of Nelson, said in the Senate Monday, that the lost Montpelier would all be restored, and the Alexandria Gazette, of yesterday evening, learns that the deficit due the Association has already been made up. And now all of you dry up with your scum wag, and give us a rest."

## LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate of Virginia, yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted: Authorizing the Clerk of the Senate to purchase two maps for the use of the Senate; and instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to enquire and report what legislation is necessary to prevent fraud under the present election laws; and a resolution asking the return by the House of Delegates of Senate bills sent to that House repealing the charter of the Montpelier Humane Association.

The following bills were passed: To revise and amend the charter of the Lynchburg Female Orphan Asylum.

To provide temporary headquarters for the graves of Generals Stuart and Hill.

To incorporate the trustees of Lone Star Lodge, No. 1340, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and to amend the Code with reference to the county levy.

In the House, C. R. McDonald, of Bath and Highland, was sworn in as successor of the late Judge James M. Seig.

A resolution was adopted remitting the contested election case of White vs. Hudgins, from Caroline county, back to the people.

The House bill providing for the extension of the James River and Kanawha Canal to Clifton Forge was debated and amended, pending which the House adjourned.

The following proceedings of Congress yesterday are additional to those published in the Gazette of that date:

In the Senate House bill in reference to the payment of the interest on the District 3.5 bonds was reported with amendment. The papers in the case of the claims of the State of Maryland against the United States for arms and ordnance furnished during the late war were withdrawn from the files of the Senate. The bill for the protection of settlers on public lands was taken up and further discussed, a motion to refer it to the judiciary committee having been withdrawn.

In the House the bill regulating postage on third class mail matter was debated. Mr. Clarke explained that the passage of the bill would repeal the provision which was passed at the close of the last session and leave the law as it was previously. The bill was finally passed. The House then considered the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$243,911, the estimates having been \$437,000. Mr. Hale objected to the reductions made in the Professors' salaries and the pay of cadets. Mr. Hamilton, of New Jersey, asserted that there was large room for reductions in the expenses of West Point. He said the present compensation of the Superintendent was about \$7,000 a year; by this bill he would receive \$3,000 per annum, with a furnished residence and other incidentals equal to \$1,500. The pay of cadets was cut down from \$603 to \$544 per year. Mr. Harburt, of Illinois, opposed the bill, pressing as it did an attack upon the pay of officers of the army. The debate was continued up to the adjournment.

General James R. Herbert, was last night nominated in caucus by the Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature, for Police Commissioner of Baltimore.

## Tragic Burglary.

One of the most remarkable and tragic burglaries that ever occurred in this or any other country happened in Binghamton, N. Y., on Sunday last. A wealthy merchant of the city by the name of Kent was aroused from his slumbers by a creaking door, and, rising, commenced to search the house, during which he was confronted by a masked burglar, who, with what was at the time supposed to be a pistol, commanded him to go back to bed and remain quiet or violence would ensue. Back to bed went Mr. Kent, and the burglar, bringing up the rear, went through the wealthy merchant's pockets and left the room, closing the door behind him. Kent immediately sprang from his bed, but the door suddenly opened and Mr. Burglar, for the second time, requested him to seek his couch and be calm, which he did, and the door closed again. Mr. Kent then hit upon the happy thought of pinching the burglar, whose cries would drown what little noise he might make in getting up, and he did so with the desired effect. Arising again, he stepped to the closet, secured his revolver, turned up the gas and, quickly opening the door, saw the masked burglar in an adjoining room. The pistolading then commenced, and at the sixth shot he hit the burglar in the right arm, who, upon finding himself cornered, sprang upon Mr. Kent, and a terrific struggle ensued for the possession of the pistol, which finally contained one lead. The desperate men fought at the room, then across the hall into the bed-room where Mrs. Kent and her babe were, then back into the room where the struggle commenced, one having the advantage now and then the other, each knowing that their lives were at stake and each fighting like demons for the supremacy. After ten minutes of terrible combat the wife, with undaunted heroism, comes to the rescue, seizes the burglar by the hair and mingles in the fight. After a moment more of desperation the burglar was tripped, and, in order to save himself, loosed his grasp on the weapon; whereupon Kent, taking advantage of the opportunity, fired the last ball, which pierced the man's breast near the nipples. But he did not stop there. He recommenced the combat with redoubled fury, seized Mr. Kent, hurled him to the floor and, breaking away from the woman, disappeared in the gloom. In ten minutes after he left the house he appeared at the door of a dwelling, three squares away, and, for admittance, stating that he had just been stabbed by a desperado on the street. He was admitted, and, producing the stolen property—consisting of a gold watch and purse—on the table, sank into a chair and gasped, in tones that were just audible, for the doctor, that he was dying. In half an hour more the true state of affairs was known, and the masked man was placed in charge of officers, who, under the direction of the physician, removed him to quarters in the jail, where it is expected he will die from the effects of the wound.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

## Immigration.

The proposed conference between the Immigration Committees of the Legislature and the Virginia delegation in Congress, is well calculated to attract attention by reason of its originality, and to inspire confidence because of the high character of those engaged in it.

It is true that the revenues of Virginia are insufficient, that the rate of taxation can not be increased, and that no new subjects of taxation of adequate productiveness can be found, how is the financial problem to be solved except by increasing the number of tax payers, and at the same time greatly increasing the taxable values. The proposed conference will have a two fold significance. It will show to the people that their representatives properly value the interest upon which substantial appreciable benefits greatly depend, and it will show to the outside world that the resources of Virginia, so long the theme of tongue and pen, are deemed worthy of announcement through her most trustworthy channels. One of the principle objects of this conference appears to be to arrange a continuous route through Virginia over her principal lines of communication.

This plan, it seems, involves a through ticket at a reduced rate, and a guide book indicating places of historic and natural interest to the tourist, and localities of material interest to prospecting parties.

What would be more natural than for persons at home and abroad to confide in statements made by our chosen representatives as to our resources and attractions, and to embrace with eagerness the facilities offered in a manner so flattering for their personal inspection. Again, this conference can be made the occasion of a general interchange of views as to the best mode of attracting immigration. The plan submitted by Gen. Lee can be fully considered. It is hardly possible that our members of Congress will fail to understand their capacity for enlarged usefulness in this connection. Not that they are expected to tax themselves with the minor details of an immigration scheme, but to improve the many occasions to be found even in their hours of comparative leisure while in Washington to impress those around them with a just sense of the matchless advantages possessed by the State they represent. Their position would lead great weight to their declarations, and their influence in behalf of the State Board of Immigration would reach far and wide.

In what manner could they render a more acceptable service to their constituents?

How can we expect to get the attention of those interested in having reliable information with regard to our State unless prominent men confer upon this subject the prominence it deserves?

## ENQUIRER.

The Boston Swindler.

It is now stated in Boston that E. D. Winslow, the absent forger, issued large quantities of fictitious stock of the Boston Post Company as collateral, but the paper will probably lose nothing, the sufferers being those who have advanced money on the stock. The name of E. W. Porter is said to be on \$150,000 of Winslow's forged paper, and that of Daniel Charnett on \$60,000 worth. Efforts are being made to trace up the fugitive, but he is considered beyond arrest. L. W. Pond, the manufacturer, sentenced Tuesday, at Worcester, for heavy forgeries, who was reported to have been in collusion with Winslow, with whom he was intimate, published a card stating that neither Winslow nor any other person had any knowledge of his irregularities nor he of theirs. Winslow was a well known journalist and politician, and hitherto known as one of the principal owners of the Daily News and the Boston Post. He left Boston last Thursday, accompanied by his family, for parts unknown. He had heretofore ranked high in all the various social, moral, religious and mercantile circles of society, was a Methodist preacher and a member of the Y. M. C. A.

The attention of the members of Congress from Virginia is directed to an article in another column of to-day's Gazette respecting their proposed conference with a committee of the Virginia Legislature. It was written by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the subject to which it refers, and who is alive to, and deeply interested in, all that relates to the welfare of the State.

## Hill and Yancey.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.] An article is finding free circulation which states that Mr. Yancey did not die (as has been supposed by Dr. Hill and others in Montgomery) of inflammation of the diaphragm, a disease from which he had been suffering for years, but that his death was produced by a collision in the Confederate Senate with Mr. Ben. Hill, of Georgia, who, when assailed by Mr. Yancey in secret session, in a discussion of the navy bill, for giving him the lie, broke his back, from which he drooped away and died, an utterly disheartened and disappointed man.

The man who got up that story, we modestly suggest, would be a model reporter for the New York Herald, the Harpers', or the Illustrated News. His talents will be wasted on the "desert air" of this miserable Southern land.

Mr. Yancey and Mr. Hill did have a difficulty in the Confederate Senate—not, however, upon a discussion of the navy bill, but of the Supreme Court bill. Mr. Yancey had spoken. Mr. Hill, in reply, reviewed Mr. Yancey's record in a style which was regarded as offensive by Yancey. Mr. Yancey arose when Mr. Hill had taken his seat, and remarked that as other Senators desired to speak on the question he would not consume the time of the Senate then, but that at a proper time he would endeavor to do justice both to the Senator from Georgia and to himself. He desired only to say then that the assertions of the Senator from Georgia in regard to what he was pleased to term his autobiography were false, and he knew them to be false when he made them.

Mr. Hill responded quickly from his seat that he threw the falsehood back in his teeth. Upon motion, the Senate went into secret session. Mr. Yancey was then appealed to to adjust the matter, but reiterated what he had said, and took his seat. Thereupon Mr. Hill threw a heavy glass instead, which struck Mr. Yancey on the side of his face, bruising it and causing the blood to flow profusely, but not knocking him down or doing any serious injury. Mr. Yancey rushed at Mr. Hill, but was prevented from striking him, and here the fight ended.

A committee was appointed, and retired to report what was done. The Senate, for a breach of decorum. While they were out various speeches were made to reconcile the parties. Mr. Yancey was for a long time inexorable, but when appeals were made to him as to the effect such a rupture would have upon the cause he was disposed to yield to the importunities of friends. To aggravate the matter the committee reported censuring both parties—Mr. Yancey for the language he had used, and Mr. Hill for throwing the inkstand.

Mr. Yancey protested against the report to the last, but it was finally accepted by the Senate, and was afterwards reconsidered and withdrawn upon condition that he would not prosecute his claim for personal redress any further—he reserving to himself the right to reply to Mr. Hill's speech in public, which he afterwards did in a powerful and most overwhelming effort. The Senate was engaged from about noon till midnight in the settlement of the affair.

Members were bound to secrecy, and no correct statement could be obtained except from some of them since the fall of the Confederacy has made all things public. The authentic report is probably among the private papers of Mr. Yancey, but our statement is sufficiently accurate for present purposes, being had from the memory of a senator who was an eye-witness, and is generally careful of facts.

It is thus apparent that this difficulty had no effect on Mr. Yancey's rapid decline in health. In fact, abundant testimony could be adduced, if necessary, from his physicians here to show that he had been a prey to disease for years. He had a violent attack of a spinal disease while he was canvassing for the Washington monument after the presidential election in 1856, from which it was long doubted whether he would recover, and this completely racked and distorted his erect and small but powerful frame. He was affected for many years with the disease of the kidney, from which he died. During his last illness his pains were most excruciating, but he bore himself like a true Christian statesman, as he was, through all his sufferings. He was at times delirious with internal agony, and would make most eloquent speeches, and imagine himself in line of battle charging triumphantly on the enemies of his country. He never despaired, or for once faltered, in his devotion to Southern independence, but thought Mr. Davis winning in every way, and popular sympathies for a great leader. As he continuously crying to be put out of sight, that is simply made out of whole cloth, and very thin texture at that.

Mr. Yancey died as he had lived, loyal to his convictions. He forgave his enemies and prayed God to forgive them for the misconstruction of his motives and his conduct. A simple marble slab was put over his grave not because he wished his resting place and from view, but because time was required to erect a suitable monument.

GOLD MINES IN THE BLACK HILLS.—Special dispatches from Bismarck contain glowing accounts from the Black Hills country. A party carrying the mail between Bismarck and the Black Hills had returned and gave wonderful reports of the richness of the country. The report is vouched for as thoroughly trustworthy. Twelve hundred men are now in that portion of the Black Hills through which rapid creeks run. The average diggings are one dollar per hour to each man, and they saw one hundred and thirty-seven dollars taken out in six hours by four men. Next day the same force in the same time took out one hundred and twelve dollars.

California Joe, a person of renown among gold miners, saw \$34 taken out of one pan, there being one nugget worth \$20. All of the returning party brought specimens of gold of splendid quality. They all agree in the statements regarding the beauty and richness of the country, and say Custer's report was not at all exaggerated. A large party is preparing to start from Bismarck for the Hills, and will take a large amount of goods.

## NOVEL SPECIMENS OF MAIL MATTER.

The story that the whisks used to tell about the Hon. William L. Marey sending his shirts home to the wash by mail, is about as novel, if not so fragrant a parcel, as has been received at the Washington postoffice, and delivered by one of the faithful carriers. This was a piece of apple wood, from a tree planted at Woodlawn, Va., originally a portion of Gen. Washington's estate, by Chaikley Gillinham, retiring President of the Potomac Fruit Growers' Association. It measures about fifteen inches long by at least eight in circumference, and is very heavy, according to the nature of the wood. It was sent by a son of the venerable planter of the tree from which it was cut, to Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Secretary of the Potomac Fruit Growers' Association, and placed by him in the hands of John Christman, the carver and turner in E street, to be fashioned into the handle of an emblematic gavel. This is to be presented to Mr. Gillinham, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on the 1st of February, when is the regular meeting day of the association.—Wash. Star.

The Hamilton County, Ohio, Republican Executive Committee has engaged Pike's Opera House for public meetings during the week of the June Convention.

## Washington's Chair.

UNANIMITY LODGE, No. 7, F. & A. M., EDENTON, N. C. Jan. 24, 1876.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I have recently received the issue of your paper of December—1875, containing a letter from G. W. R., and at the same time the prospectus of a book shortly to be published by Alexandria Washington Lodge of your city. The purpose of these is to correct some errors in the New York Herald's Raleigh correspondent of a recent date in reference to a chair in our possession and claimed to have been occupied by Geo. Washington as presiding officer of a Masonic lodge. The Herald's correspondent did make some mistakes, but they were all unfavorable to our lodge. We can trace the history of our chair as far back as 1778, when it was presented to us by one George Russell, who had very recently moved to our midst. This appears from our records, which we have, unimpaired, extending back to Nov'r. 8th, 1776. We have already formally celebrated our centennial. In those particulars the Herald's correspondent is mistaken. In 1812, when he says we obtained it, it had been in our possession 34 years, where it had been placed, not for side keeping, but as a gift.

So much for its written and established history. Now as to its tradition. We have among us old citizens, whose lives commenced before the present century and who recollect the tradition that this chair was occupied by George Washington as presiding officer of a lodge, and was brought here from Williamsburg—not Alexandria—as among their very earliest memories. These men must have heard it from those who were contemporary with Russell and the lodge of 1778. As a part of Masonic history it will state that George Washington was made a Mason in 1738 (Dove's Masonic text book, page 384 published under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.) So far then as age is concerned our chair has the advantage of yours, and this strong, uncontradicted tradition, traceable for 100 years, and harmonizing perfectly with Washington's Masonic history, makes for us a case of great strength and consistency.

Our lodge has a desire to rob the Alexandria Washington Lodge of any of its glory. We honor it as an old and venerable lodge, the Masonic home of Washington; but we are impelled by duty to ourselves to defend our own history and rights. For this purpose alone is this written. Yours very truly, W. D. P.

The commerce of the United States with Cuba, strange to say, has increased one-half since the rebellion in the island began, and the aggregate of importations therefrom stands second only to those from Great Britain, the last annual total having reached sixty-six millions of dollars, while the Spanish government admits a revenue of fifty millions for the year 1874, drawn almost wholly from the commerce of the island. And yet the President wants a war with Spain because she don't suppress the rebellion, which interferes with our commerce!

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Jan. 27.—Receipts of Grain to-day were good, and we quote the market active, with prices firm. 1550 bushels of Wheat were offered on "Change this morning and brought 130, 138, 139, 140, 141 and 142, according to quality. Corn continues in fair receipt and is easily sold at 56 for white, and 54, 51 and 55 for yellow and mixed; offerings to-day of 2058 bushels. A small lot of inferior Oats brought 45.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 26, 1876. Beef Cattle—Prices today ranged as follows: Best Beves.....\$5 75 to 6 50 Best yearling.....4 75 to 5 50 Medium or good fair quality.....3 75 to 4 50 Ordinary.....3 00 to 3 50 General average of the market.....4 37 to 5 00 Extreme range of prices.....4 00 to 6 50 Most of the sales were from.....4 00 to 5 00 The market has been dull this week, and prices are 45¢ off.

Sheep—the market continues dull. The quality of the receipts was fully as good as last week, and prices are lower at 14 1/2¢ per pound gross, a few occasionally a shade higher. Receipts this week 2674 head.

Hogs—There was a large decrease in the receipts this week, and fishing in the market. Prices are a shade lower. Southern country hogs, than last week, but this is only on account of the comparative scarcity. We quote at 9 2/3¢ \$10 25 Receipts this week 490 head.

## [Markets by Telegraph.]

New York January 27.—St. Louis 4 1/2¢ Gold 121 1/2¢ Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Virginia, consolidated, 69; West Virginia 68. N. C. 68, old 16 Cotton—middling scarce, firm and higher at 12 1/2¢ Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Southern country hogs, 4 1/2¢ to 5 1/2¢; Western mixed 4 1/2¢ to 5 1/2¢; Old last fair February. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye nominal. Hay steady; demand moderate; Maryland and Pennsylvania 22-25; Provisions quiet but strong; Corn, 54¢ to 52 1/2¢; Butter unchanged; Sugar, 10¢ to 11¢; Beans; Rio sugar 10 1/2¢; Jobbing 10 1/2¢; Sugar quiet but firm at 10 1/2¢. Whiskey dull at \$1 1/2.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA JAN. 27. Sun rose.....7 58. Moon set.....6 25 Sun sets.....5 19. High water.....9 14.

Schr Carrie Holmes, Washington, to American Cons. Co.

Schr Belle Halliday, for Georgetown.

SAILED. Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F. A. Reed.

## DIED.

On the 17th ultimo, of strangulated hernia at Marshall, Clarke county, Ill., ELDREDGE S. JANNEY, aged 74 years. He was the son of Thomas Janney, who was for many years a prominent citizen of this city. After having graduated at Nassau Hall College, Princeton, New Jersey, with credit and honor, he studied law under the late Thomas Hewitt, of this city. In 1827 he emigrated to the State of Illinois, where he successfully practiced law until he was stricken with paralysis from disease. He was repeatedly sent to the Legislature, where he distinguished himself as one of the most useful members of the body, and saved the State from repudiation. He was honored and beloved by all who knew him. He has left a widow and children to mourn his death, who have the sympathy of several of his near relatives who reside in and near this city.

In Philadelphia, January 26th, at 12 o'clock m., after a long illness, borne with patience and resignation, BENJA, beloved wife of Abraham Driess, and formerly of this city, in the 72nd year of her age. A devoted wife and mother, her loss will be deeply felt by all who knew her. Her funeral will take place from her mother's residence, 851 1/2 street, Philadelphia, next Sunday.

In Washington city, after a lingering and painful illness, MARY E. PHILLIPS, wife of T. P. Price, formerly of this city, in the 72nd year of her age. She was the daughter of B. F. Price, of this city, and a devoted wife and mother. Her funeral will take place from her mother's residence, 851 1/2 street, Philadelphia, next Sunday.

January 25 1876 JAMES, son of George W. and Mary Alice Wilkins, aged two years, two months and twenty-five days.

Gone, gone, our Jimmie is gone; Gone to the bright and happy home; As a angel stole softly and took him away, To dwell with Jesus above.

FRESHLY ROASTED OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, Marseilles, LaCayes and Rio Coffee at J. C. & E. MILBURN'S.

OLD TIMES COME AGAIN.—We are selling the best New Orleans Sugar at 10¢ per lb. Look at sample in our store. G. M. MURPHY & SON, Jan. 21